SUBJECT No. 109.

(1) Teaching agricultural lessons in all the Primary and Middle Schools in the State and (2) Vocational subjects in the University Courses.

Messrs. (1) Patel Huch Hanumegowda, Nelamangala Taluk; (2) J. R. Isaac, Indian Christian Association, Bangalore.

Summary of Discussion.--(1) Agriculture is now taught in two or three schools. If arrangements are made to give practical lessons in agriculture in every school, it will be of considerable help to the agricultural community.

Dewan.—Agriculture is prescribed as a subject in the middle schools in rural areas and instruction is given at present in 5 centres. It cannot be taught in the primary schools.

(2) *Mr. J. R. Isaac* prayed that arrangements might be made in connection with University courses to educate students in vocational lines and to grant them degrees for the same.

Dewan.—The matter is under the consideration of the University and the question will be taken up when the report is received.

SUBJECT No. 110.

Institution of an enquiry into the condition of the candidates of backward communities by respective associations before granting backward class scholarships.

Messrs. Shroff Padmarajaiya, Jain Education Fund Association and Gangappa, Nagamangala Taluk.

Summary of Discussion.—The present system of distribution of scholarships is very defective, as in many cases students that do not deserve scholarships get them, while those deserving are denied. This can be obviated if the list of students to whom it is proposed to give scholarships in each community is sent to the respective associations to send in their recommendations after due enquiries as regards their means.

Inspector-General of Education.—The *Ad-Hoc* Committees appointed for the purpose of administering scholarships in each district will see to this work.

Mr. G. Paramasiviah observed that as the names of the candidates for whom scholarships are given, will be published in the *Gazette*, objection may be taken by the associations if there is any one who does not deserve a scholarship.

Inspector-General of Education.—It is not desirable to entrust the work to associations which may not be properly represented in all cases, and that if any objections are received after the names are published in the *Gazette*, they would be considered. Moreover, some of the communities have no associations of their own and it is not clear what should be done in their case.

Dewan.—It is not possible to accept the proposition.

SUBJECT No. 111.

Change in the present system of granting backward class scholarships.

Messrs. G. S. Murigappa and Honnegowda, Gubbi Taluk.

Summary of Representation.—The change in the rules for the grant of backward class scholarships is not working satisfactorily. The old rules may be revived.

Note.—Discussed with the next subject.

SUBJECT No. 112.

Equitable distribution of backward class scholarships to districts.

Mr. C. Srinivasa Rao, Kadur District Board.

Mr. C. Srinivasa Rao.—The scholarships for each district should be fixed and distributed in that district only, as, under the present arrangement, some districts do not get a fair number of scholarships, while Bangalore and Mysore get a larger number. He also complained that the present system of grouping communities for the distribution of scholarships has not worked well and has given rise to considerable dissatisfaction. Under this system, those students who can really be called backward do not get the benefit of these scholarships and

lapses for want of candidates of communities included in a particular group, are transferred to other districts. This is not a satisfactory procedure and needs to be revised. It should be made a distinct rule that scholarships reserved for a particular district must be spent in that district alone and not transferred to other districts as at present.

Inspector-General of Education.—If a particular community in a district does not get the benefit of the scholarships allotted to it, the same are transferred to another district for being granted to the students of that community so that the scholarships may not lapse.

Mr. L. Vema Reddi observed that if a particular community in a district cannot enjoy the benefit of the scholarships, the amount provided may be utilised for the benefit of the remaining communities in that district rather than transferring the same to other districts.

Dewan.—The grouping system was introduced only last year in order to provide against lapse of scholarships. Government will examine the question once again to see whether the principle is equitable or not.

SUBJECT No. 113.

Grant of special scholarships to the students of Gowda Brahmin Community.

Mr. Anantha Padmanabha Tiwari, Hiriyur Taluk.

Summary of Discussion.—There are about 3,000 Gowda Brahmins who are subjects of His Highness the Maharaja. These people are really poor and backward in education and as such, special scholarships for the community are necessary.

Dewan.—It is not possible to bring them under the general rules. Any special cases will be considered and scholarships granted from the special reserve at the disposal of the Inspector-General of Education.

SUBJECT No. 114.

Appointment of a Committee for safeguarding the interests of students in awarding scholarships, etc., and the allocation of seats.

Messrs. Nilagiri G. Sanjeeviah, Kurubara Sangha, Bangalore and G. Paramasiviah; Mysore Lingayet Education Fund Association, Bangalore; Maralu Siddappa and Rudrappa, Arsikere Taluk and Channabasappa, Arsikere Municipality; F. R. Isaac, Indian Christian Association, Bangalore and M. Ramachandra Rao Scindia, Mysore Chamber of Commerce, Bangalore.

Summary of Discussion.—The Headmasters of schools have the sole power of awarding freeships and half freeships to the students as also of admitting students to the school. By the present system, members of the backward communities cannot always expect fair treatment. There are cases in which they have been refused admission and put to inconvenience unnecessarily. If a committee consisting of members of all the major communities is formed and the question of awarding scholarships and freeships and settling admission, etc., is left to them, there will be no difficulty.

Mr. G. Paramasiviah.—The work of awarding freeships may conveniently be given to the Committee appointed to settle the backward class scholarships. The general impression is that, as the backwardclass scholarships are given, no freeship is necessary for members of backward communities.

Mr. R. Gopalswami Iyer opposed the proposition by referring to the Dewan's speech at the Legislative Council meeting held on 18th September 1922. He observed that the Headmaster of a school was responsible for the efficiency of the school and as his prospects depended on this, questions regarding the reservation of seats in the schools, awarding of freeships and half-freeships must be entirely left to his discretion. The question of admission of boys to the schools and colleges must not be on any communal basis. Freeships should be given according to merit and poverty of the students and backward class scholarships according to communities. As there would be both Brahmin and non-Brahmin teachers